ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

The State Grange.

Husbandry of South Carolins met in the Masonic Temple yesterday morning, and was opened in the fourth degree by J. N. to 7 p. m. Evening session from 7 p. m. Lipscomb, Worthy Master. The follow-

ing delegates were present:
Anderson—J. W. Norris, D. L. Cox,
T. F. Payne, T. B. Lee, O. B. Williams,
A. B. Bowden and J. J. Trussel. Chester—Dr. E. M. Atkinson, R. A. Love and T. J. Cunningham. Charleston-E. L. Roche and J. Gail-

Colleton—R. S. Beden.
Barnwell—L. L. Rice.
Darlington—W. T. Cureto N.
Parrot and John DuBose. Fairfield-Gen. John Bratton and Dr

D. B. Clayton.

Georgetown—Rev. Benj. Alston.

Kershaw—L. C. Thompson and L. B.

Marloro'—J. B. Willia.

Marlboro'—J. B. Willia.

Newberry—T. W. Holloway, H. D.

Boczer, S. H. Tellers, A. J. Kelgore, S.

A. Hunter and J. N. Lipscomb.

Orangeburg—W. F. Barton, J. E.

Gramiin, D. W. Crook, D. W. Cuttino
and M. J. Jenpings,

Spartanburg—J. P. Lancaster, J. W.

Wolford and E. C. Allen.

Samter—A. S. Brown and W. J. Duater-A. S. Brown and W. J. Du-

Williamsburg-W. H. McElween.
The following Pomona Granges were
represented: Anderson, P. R. Brown;
Chester, J. E. White; Charleston, A. B. Chester, J. E. White; Charleston, A. B. Rose; Darlington, Wm. Quirk; Kershaw and Lancaster, L. J. Patterson; Marlboro', J. B. Jennings; Newberry, J. S. Hair; Orangeburg, E. J. Felder; Spartanburg, B. J. O. Smith.

W. M., J. N. Lipscomb, read his annual address, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

appropriate committee.

The chair then announced the follow ing standing committees:
On Master's Address—R. S. Bedon, J W. Norris, D. B. Clayton.
On Executive Committee—J. B. Jen-

nings, R. A. Leve, A. J. Kelgore.
On Resolutions—Wm. Quirk, J. G.
Gaillard, H. D. Boozer. -T. B. Lee, W. H. Mc-Elween, W. J. Durant.
On Unfinished Business—W. F. Barton, S. H. Fellers, O. B. Williams. On Suggestions for the Good of the Grder-B. Alston, W. T. Cureton, L. B.

Step lenson, L. L. Rice.

On Auditing and Finance—L. C.

Thompson, J. N. Parrott, R. B. McWhite. Bro. E. L. Roche, W. M. of Ashley Grange, No. 1, extended an invitation to the members and visiting brethren of the State Grange to an excursion around the harbor at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The invitation was accepted. At 4 p. m. the Grange was again called Bro. B. J. O. Smith introduced the

following preamble and resolutions, passed by Forest Home Grange, No. 232, on the 25th January, 1879: Whereas the manufacturers of com mercial fertilizers by their recent de-mand for increased amount of cotton in exchange for said fertilizers have shown their determination to impose additional burden on the already struggling inter-

Therefore, resolved,

lat. That our delegate to the State
Grange, to be held in the city of Charleston on the 4th of February, be instructed
to bring the attention of said body to this matter, and to urge on it the necessity for

2d. That we deem it proper for the State Grange to suggest action, not only for the members of the Order, but some arrangement in which all the farrners of

the State can be invited to participate.

3d. That we suggest to the State Grangthe propriety of calling a meeting of the farmers, to be held at each county seat at the earliest practicable date, under the auspices of the respective Pomona Granges, and that such meeting, after organization, elect an executive com-mittee in whose hands the purchasing of subscribing their names to a proper ob-

ommittee.
The following memorials and resolu-

From Sandy River Grange, in Cheste County: Whereas, in recent convention, the "guano dealers" have entered into com-pact to dispose of their fertilizers beyond their real value to our farming community; and whereas it behooves us to take some united action to prevent the unex

some united action to prevent the unex-pected and undue imposition which is threatened, we, the Sandy River Grange, of Chester County, S. C., do most re-spectfully overture the State Grange to e convened in Charleston, February 4 1879, to adopt some course by which our entire farming community may unite in some concerted action to resist the op pression which is so eagerly sought to impose upon them. To the wisdom of the Brotherhood we defer the maturing well as anything can the hypocrisy and of some plan by which we can be pro ither by fixing the rates paid for the several classes of fertilizers or by the abandonment of the use unti proper terms be secured. Your worthy body will mingle moderation and firmness in your deliberation, and your ma-ture cransel will be heard and followed by the "veterans of the plough" from

ocean to ocean.
From Bull Run Grange, No. 101:

Whereas the dealers in, and manufac-turers of, commercial fertilizers have en-tered into combination to advance the price of the several grades of their guanos; and whereas the price hitherto paid by us either in cash or in values on ime is beyond the producing result of Chester County, S. C., do most respectfully memoralize the State Grange of South Carolina to assemble in the City of Charleston, S. C., February 4th, who are the proper and sacred custodians of the down from his high perch to the very interests of this State, to devise some measure for the protection of our agricultural interests, either in fixing a stated price for certain grades of commer cial festilizers beyond which we will not pay; or if such a measure fails, then to pledge themselves by solemn league and covenant against their use, as the only method of protection against such ungracious imposition; and peradventure the solemn utterance of your honorable body extending from the seaboard to the mountains will give potency to the re-monstrance against such ruinous monop-

From the Grange at Florence:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grange (Pomona) that not more than four hundred pounds of lint cotton can be paid for first-class fertilizers, and other fertilizers in proportion, delivered at the

special committee consisting of the Mas-ters of Poetcus Granges, as follows: P. R. Brown, A. B. Rose, Wm. Quirk, R. A. Love, L. J. Patterson, J. S. Hair, B. J. O. Smith, E. J. Felder, and J. B. Jen-

The committee on business respectfully The State Grange of the Patrons of Grange the following hours of meeting

> Bro. E. L. Roche offered the following, which was adopted:
>
> Resolved, That the kind invitation from the Town Council of Chester, to hold a

Bro. J. N. Parrott introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the W. M. for the purpose of devising some plan to reduce the rates

f storage and insurance charged on cot-The W. M. appointed the following committee: J. N. Parrott, L. B. Stephen-son, A. B. Rose, D. K. Norris, A. N. At-

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the State Grange met at 7 o'circk last evening, and was opened in the fourth degree by the W. M. The minutes were read and, after

The roll of the Grange being again called, the following additional delegates reported: R. W. Simpson, B. A. King, J. B. Breland, G. R. Trotter, R. O. Hairston, J. W. Eradley, James McCutcher B. G. Price, A. F. West, J. G. Blue. An invitation from the secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Bagging Factory Company, to visit the factory was

A. B. Rose, W. O., Charleston.
W. W. Bussell, W. L., Anderson.
Wm. Quirk, Steward, Darlington.
A. P. West, A. S., Edgefield. R. D. Perry, Chaplain, Williamsburg A. M. Aiken, Treasurer, Abbeville. T. W. Holloway, Secretary, Newberry, J. N. Parrott, G. K., Darlington. Mrs. R. D. Perry, Ceres, Williamsburg, Mrs. E. L. Roche, Pomons, Charleston, Miss L. L. Wiley, Flora, Chester. Mrs. R. A. Love, L. A. S., Chester. Executive Committee-John Bratton Fairfield; E. L. Roche, Charleston; J

W. Norris, Anderson. On motion of Bro. B. B. McWhite the following resolution was unanimously dopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks

of the State Grange be returned to Ash-ley Grange No. 1 for the pleasant, inter-

submitted the following report, which was an occasional glass of grog will have to received as information and made the pay that much more for his quid and his special order for the second day of the next annual meeting of the State Grange: The committee on the good of the Or-der met and took into consideration the after mature deliberation, present the

1. That the Master of the State Grange

2. That it shall be the duty of the Master, with the assistance and aid of any of the officers of the State Grange whom he shall select, to visit once a year every county or district of the State, and especially such as are lukewarm or igno-rant as to the Order, and instruct them. 3. That the meetings of the State Grange shall be hereafter held alternatey in Greenville or Spartanburg, Colum-bia and Charleston, and shall be held for

3. That the first days of such meetings shall be devoted to an exhibition of agri-cultural products, domestic manufactures and live stock, open to all members of the Order throughout the State and the United States, but confined to them ex-clusively, and that the State Grange shall h medals, certificates or awards as they may deem expedient or able to

5. That there shall be appointed indi viduals, in the discretion of the Master, to address the Grange on specific subjects of general interest at each meeting of the

State Grange.

6. That after this the ordinary legislative business of the Order shall be en-tered on and continued to end of week

RENJ. ALLSTON. L. B. STEPHENSON, L. L. RICE.

pretentiousness that goes to make up the character of the fraud—Hayes. Senator Christiancy was willing to resign and let Zach Chandler into the Senate two years ago if Hayes would, at that time, prom-ise him the Mexican mission, but when the proposition was made the Fraud threw up his hands in a fine affectation of horror and declared that never would he consent to such a wounding of the pre-cious principle of civil service reform. It was a duty that he owed to the better element of his party to keep such men as Chandler out of power. Again, it was necessary to square off accounts with Foster, who has just been brought out in his true colors by the Tyner exposure, and who, at that time, was occupying the You have heard of the man who said no was afraid the Democrats would turn

Mexican berth; more than that, Hayes down from his high perch to the very wallow of machine politics. Mr. Chris-tiancy is given the Peruvian mission, in order to let Mr. Chandler back to the Senate, the disgraceful trade being fixed up in a day. Let us hear no more talk about Grant from papers of the Spring-field Republican ilk. There was never an hour when, drunk or sober, he was not infinitely the superior of the present fraudulentincumbent of the White House in every moral and manly characteris-

known to most of the readers of the Observer that the horse upon which Stonewall Jackson was riding when he received the wounds which resulted in his death is now in the possession of his who lives at the old Morrison homestess in Lincoln County, fifteen or twenty miles from this city. Mr. Morrison rode him enterprising photographer, got a first rate picture of him. The gallant old

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS!

Anderson

The True Inwardness of the Pension Ar-rears Bill.

How the Future Wanderings of the Mod-ern Ulysses will be Made Easy at the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1879. To the Editors of the News and Courier : On the 25th of January, Mr. Hayes approved the "Arrears of Pension Bill," since has brought me one or more letters from friends in South Carolina expresssummer meeting in that town, be accepted, and the thanks of this Grange be ing gratification at this fact, and inquirreturned for the same, and that the matter be referred to executive committee of the State Grange and that of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society to with which the "Arrear bill" had noth-ing to do. Before this reaches you their hopes will have been blasted, but it may not be amiss to publish a few thoughts upon the subject of pensions, as our peo-ple at the South are morbidly sanguine that the Posent Congress will give many of them material relief by passing pen-sion laws, which will apply to Southern as well as Northern soldiers who were in

wars anterior to 1861. In 1871 (I think) a pension law was enacted granting a pension to every sol-dier who had been disabled, (or his rep-resentative if he had been killed) in the "war waged for the suppression of the rebellion." Of course this meant only Federal soldiers. The day of payment of the pension was to date from the pas-sage of the law, and all soldiers who did not within five years from that date apply

for a pension were to be debarred.

The "Arrears of Pension Bill" amends
that law so as to date the day of payment back to the day of the death or wo of the soldier, and removes the five year restriction. So, if a soldier was wounded at the first battle of Manassas and is drawing but \$8 a month, this bill gives him additional pay of nearly \$1,000 in called, and the Grange entered upon an election for officers, with the following of these pennioners, and their number drawing but \$8 a month, this bill gives him additional pay of nearly \$1,000 in the aggregate. There are over 300,000 will now be greatly increased by the re-moval of the five years' restriction and this lumping off to them of ten years'

pay at one payment.

No one estimates that it will require less than \$30,000,000 to pay these arrearages, and some say it will require all of \$100,000,000. The only obstruction now in the way is the passage of a bill to ap-propriate money to meet the demands of this arrears bill. Whether this will be an impediment of any consequence, you may judge when I tell you a wooden-legged Federal general framed and introduced the bill in a Democratic House which passed it: it then passed a Repub lican Senate, and was approved by a Re publican President, who, convinced at least of its impropriety, hesitated several days before he would sign it, but had not

the nerve to veto it.

The appropriation committee will doubtless recommend the necessary apesting and entertaining excursion around the harbor the past day on board the not oppose it from that delicate sense of steamer Sappho, also to the officers of the said steamer for the courtesy and the efforts made to add to the pleasures of other in approving the appropriation, the propriation, the Southern members will not oppose it from that delicate sense of other in approving the appropriation, the money will be required to come forth, and the man who chews tobacco or takes

The surviving volunteer soldiers of the war are really a power in the land, and the two parties North are vieing with each other to secure their votes, so that this arrears pension matter is not, and cannot be considered, a just claim upon the treasury of the United States, but is shall be a salaried officer, and shall not be at the same time the incumbent of any political office in the State or the United States. Neither will gain or deserve

A few more words upon the genera

questions of pensions. On the 9th March a law was enacted to pension the surviv-ing soldiers, or the widows of soldiers, of the war of 1812. Would you believe it, there are on file now in the pension office more than 26,000 applications for pen-sions under that bill? I did not think this could possibly be the case, but so it is. Human longevity has been admira-bly illustrated since the passage of that As I have received what appeared to me to be a fair proportion of these pension claims from the veterans of the war of 1812. I have multiplied that number by 292, the number of representatives upon the floor of the House, and find that the product is little more than onethird the reported number of applicants I have wondered where these 26,000 vet

The effect of this unanticipated num ber, I fear, has killed the possibility of the passage of a law pensioning the sur-viving soldiers of the Seminole or Mexican wars. These wars were fought principally by Southern soldiers, and this will be another reason why pensions willnever be paid to their veterans. When the pension bill relating to these war was recently under consideration in the House, some one moved to amend b adding a clause granting a pension to every volunteer soldier who was in the Federal army from 1861 to 1864, inclu-Federal army from 1861 to 1864, inclusive. Would you believe it, it passed by acclamation, which really killed the pension bill; and therefore I can but say to the Southern survivors of the Florida, Black Hawk or Mexican wars, possess your souls in patience, for I do not believe the Forty-fifth Congress will award you one dollar for the duty you performed or the avrogure and risk you suffered for or the exposure and risk you suffered for

"our common country."

There is anothef pension bill yet to be reported to the House, which restores to the pension roll those men and their widows of the South who were once on the roll, but were stricken from it by an act passed in February, 1862. Whether it will be reported this Congress I am unable to say. And if reported, whether one but a Creator could anticipate what would be the verdict of a jury. You or I could diagnose the hidden verdict of half dozen juries, even South Carolina anticipate the fate of a bill in the Forty fifth Congress, unless it were a bill known to be for the benefit of the entire North.

I do not believe the bill restoring the Southerners to their rights will pass first, because the Republican party do not think we have any rights that they are bound to respect; and secondly, be-

nearly of the same opinion that they will not oppose the Republicans in order to favor us of the South. The National Democracy to-day are practically divided by the Potomac and the Ohio, and unless mething is done to remove this line of division before 1880, I can see no reason Republican party may not walk without molestation from private life straight into the White House

Your obedient servant, D. WYATT AIKEN.

ADMIRED BY ALL .- Every person who has used Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes admire them. His Pet Rose is charming rate picture of him. The gallant old Alista Bouquet, delicately delightful— sorrel shows the effects of age, but is the odor of dainty buds; while his Floral

PREPARED TO CARRY GRANT. ern Ulysses will be Made Easy at the

From the New York Sun. The brisk northerlies and westerlies that have prevailed since the United of-war Richmond quitted the Navy Yard several weeks ago, have, in the opinion of naval officers, given the veteran Capt. Benham, commanding, an opportunity to fly all his kites. The mission upon which his vessel is bound, it is clear, smells rank in the nostrils of the majority of his brother officers.

The Richmond, Brooklyn and Hartford, they say, "are the most seaworthy of our decrepit fleet, and why, therefore, should one of these be assigned to a private citizen as a pleasure yacht?"

From December 31, when the Richmond arrived from the Charlestown Navy Yard, made fast to the Farewell Navy Yard, made fast to the Farewell buoy, and saluted the Admiral's flag, up to the time she awung graeefully out into the stream from the Long Dock, she was regarded with curiosity by the yard officers. Over \$140,000 has been expended on the ship in the past six months in new machinery, boilers and planking. Part of this sum went toward altering and sumptonesly furnishing her cabin to and sumptuously furnishing her cabin to receive ex-President Grant and wife, Col. Fred Grant and others of his suite. Some of the long list of officers that have is said, long been accustomed to what is known as fancy duty. Owing, however, to the number of these young gentlemen aboard, the wardroom was found to be too small for them, and part of the num-ber are compelled to bunk in the steer-

age with the midshipmen and petty officers. The Richmond's cabin has been thoroughly overhauled. What was good enough for plain John Rodgers, rear ad-miral United States navy, was not, in the opinion of the department, suitable for the ex-President. Naval Constructor Pook of the Charlestown yard was given carte blanche in the embellishment of the same. If the cabin was intended to be magnificent, Mr. Pook was successful. As a cabin it is regal. The main en-trance to the ship when at anchor is on the starboard side, whence a broad and elegantly fitted companionway leads to a sort of grand saloon on the main deck. The saloon is divided into three suites of apartments—drawing, dining and recep-tion rooms. On state occasions these may be thrown into one spacious apartment. Beside these there are large state rooms abutting upon the forward and after bulkhead. The painting and deco-ration of all are essentially bright; the woodwork being of light colors, having panels and stiles picked out with orange and green. The cornices and pilasters are of a delicate hue. Sage green silk blinds and lace curtains embellish the ports and deadlights. The sides of the ship and the bulkheads forming the drawing and reception rooms, are hung with mirrors framed in oak and gold, the wooden fittings in some cases being of polished mahogany. When in the tropics the temperature of these apartments will be cooled by means of clay punkahs or monkeys, which, filled with

water, will depend from the interior of the poop-deck.

In the bedrooms—for they are too large to be called staterooms—full-sized feather beds rest on brass bedsteads, suspended by gimbals. These work in upright standards. In a seaway the moderately, and departed the next soms covered with silk. There are four bathrooms, with pipes leading to wells in which are kept water by the crew. When a hot bath is desired, another pipe, leading to the tubs from the engine, heats the water by

The reception room contains a large library, and the walls are covered with

The two stern chasers that were wont to look frowningly from the after ports have been removed altogether from the ship. On the gun-deck proper are twelve 8-inch broadside guns, six on each side. In the waist are a long 9-inch rifled pivot gun and two Gatling guns, and a 200-pounder Parrot adorns the to'gallant

Beside the five boats that belong to the Richmond-one launch, three cutters. and a gig-the 45-foot steam launch be longing to the Brooklyn, after a thorough overhauling, has been suspended from her davits. A large brass canopy has been built over it, which in very warm weather may be covered with can-

Although merchant ships of the same onnage are handled in a masterly manner by fifty men, the Richmond has a

rew of 330.

Nearly all the ship's rigging, chains and anchors are new. Of the latter there are five, each weighing near 7,000 pounds, beside unnumbered kedges and grappling irons.

The Richmond carries forty-five offi-

cers, line, staff and warrant, and the petty officers are unusually numerous.

Naval officers say that such an sion party as this never before quitted an American port in a Government ship, except the late expedition of Capt. Shufeldt with a roving commission in the

Ticonderoga, directing him "to open up trade generally."

The ex-President at first expected to board the Richmond at either Spezia or Marseilles, in the Mediterranean. The route first chosen for Gen. Grant's excur-sion was said to have been from the Mediterranean to Bombay. Thence he was to travel through the Western Ghauts to Poonah, Mahahaleshwar, and perhaps to almost devoid of carlet color, being of a Ahmedabad. Again joining the ship at Bombay, where it was to await him, he would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit Beypoor, and proceed across to Madras, passing Counbatoor, and Seringapatam. From Madras he was to visit Ceylon, and was to be northwesterly, through Bemares, Patna, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi and Lahore. From Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub, he proposed visiting the Maharajah of Cashmere at Jummoo. Such was the programme arranged for who are understood to be coaching him for the next Republican nomination, and to be paying the expense of his foreign tour with that object in view. But when the statement was first published that the United States vessel Richmond was to be

Grant that it was best for him to go to by the time the Richmond reached Bombay the people here would have gotten over their first burst of indignation. He could there join the Richmond reached Bomback on the friends of your parents. could there join the Richmond, in the meantime having followed out the programme above given, and sail in her to - There is one advantage in marry-

SENATOR SHIELDS' ADVENTURES. What He Saw of the Red Men in the Early Days of Minnesota.

The literary reception at Hon. Horation King's residence on Saturday was even better attended than usual, the attraction of the evening being a sketch of his early experience in the Indian country by the recently elected Senator from Missouri, Gen. Shields. Some sweet singing by Midlle. Erni, a young debutante in the musical world, and recitations by the well-known elecutionist, Mr. John Tweedale, preceded and followed Senator Shields' address. The veteran gave his scrap of biography in a modest way that almost hid from view the principal char-

acter in the moving scenes he related.

In the spring of 1856, while traveling in Minnesota, near the Big Woods, about forty miles from St. Paul, he came to a lake of such picturesques surroundings as to tempt the traveler to explore it. Fastening his horse to a tree, he strolled on through the country, and on trying to retrace his steps, he found that he had lost his way. Night was falling when he descried a Sioux village of fifty tepees or wigwams. Entering the large tepee he saw some forty Indian warriors. They took no notice of the traveler's entrance, and he approached a young and intelli-gent looking Indian, took hold of a string of beads which he wore round his neck, and pulled a trifle too hard, for the next moment the beads strewed the floor. The young man rose, seized his rifle, and, pointing to the beads, ordered a squaw to pick them up. He then motioned the visitor to precede l im, and they marched out of the village, to a point opposite to where he had entered, and either by accident or design on the part of the In-

which they found still securely fastened to a tree. After making his guide happy by giving him a five dollar gold piece, the traveler made his way without difficulty to St. Paul. Delighted with the fertile spot he had discovered, he purchased the tract, including the lake and village, and returned there after a few months with a party of ten, and formed the nucleus of a ettlement, which is now a large and prosperous city. They got on friendly terms with their Indian neighbors, who had frequent battles with the neighboring Chippewas, with whom they were at war and whose scalps would frequently adorn their spears on their return. One night the white settlers were startled by a horrible uproar in the Indian village, and Gen. Shields started thither with a half-breed interpreter. He found the squaws dancing round a large fire, utter-ing most unearthly yells and poking long sticks into the flames at two Chippewa captives, who were bound to trees close not permit this to be done on his land, and threatened to obtain soldiers from Fort Snelling and burn the village if they did not release the captives. This produced no impression either, and he was about to return to the settlement for help to attempt a rescue, when the half-breed suggested buying the captives. The offer of ten dollars apiece was glad-ly accepted by the chief, who gave orders for the liberation of the intended victems. They appeared to feel no pleasure or gratitude at their deliverance, and quietly accompanied Gen. Shields to his house, where food was set before them. Though ourney to Selkirk settlement, he applied to the Chippewa chief for guides. Eng-lish-speaking men were asked for, but the chief said that though he had some who and converted to Christianity, they would

nad been educated at mission schools lie and steal on every opportunity. He had two whom he could depend on, and who worshipped a white man, and these he sent. On seeing Gen. Shields they threw down their guns and fell at his feet, making the wildest gestures of gratitude and pleasure. He recognized them as his two proteges, and soon to recall the hard opinion he had founded on their former behavior. making the journey they were startled by a loud Sioux war whoop. The guides wanted to fight the strangers alone, being unwilling, as they said, to bring their white brothers into their war. They were restrained, and a flag of truce sent, when it was discovered that the sungsed when it was discovered that the suppose Sioux were half-breed Scotchmen from a settlement near by. Their leader, Andy McKay, who was besides a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, said his men thought the others to be Sioux, and intended have scalped them all after leading them into an ambush by the false war whoop. They passed the night round the campfire, the Scotch Indians singing Burns' songs and speaking English with an accent that would not have disgraced a native of Ayrshire. The general remained for three years in the wilds of Minnesota, and the recollections of the period were among the most pleasant in his life. He was warmly applauded throughout his relation, his racy style adding to the interest of his narrative.—

EXAMINE THE COMBS .- It is the easiest thing in the world when you know how 'tis done-to tell when your fowls are in ill health, even in the incipient stages of any disease or silment, if you but examine your flock carefully. The comb of each fowl is a true index to the workings of their systems. If they be in ill health, the comb will lose color and livid dull crimson, or else pale or ashy in appearance. If the cholera or any disease should come into the flock, carefully examine the combs of each bird, morning and night, and all those which are wanting in that bright, rich color which denotes perfect health, remove at once from the flock to a place remote, where they should at once be put under medi-

cal treatment.

The comb of the fowl is an honest index of the true inwardness, and should daily be consulted by the fancier who values the health and well being of his flock. Look at the comb of a laying hen or pullet! She is in the height of health and strength and carries her unfailing sign of healthfulness on her head, in the shape of a blood-red, bright and full comb. A vigorous cock or cockerel will United States vessel Richmond was to be detailed to carry him over the last part of the trip, and protests began to come in from all parts of the country, these managers became alarmed, and wrote to Gen.

A vigorous cock of cockerel will carry the same sign, though not, perhaps, in so emineut a degree.—American Poultry Yard.

Don't speak angrily to a child. Don't time. Don't neglect a cough thinking it will cure itself. (Thousands die of consumption by so doing.) Don't forget Dr.
Price's Golden Medical Discovery, for it cures a cough or cold in one-half the culinary purpose that are strictly pure

OUR GRAND MILL SITES.

An Eminent New England Expert Lookas a Great Manufacturing Region.

COLUMBIA, Febuary 4. Mr. D. M. Thompson, of the well known firm of Thompson & Nagle, architects, mechanical and mill engineers, Providence, R. I., is now visiting South Car-olina upon business of the first impor-tance to the people of the entire State, to wit: that of investigation in person the subject of manufacturing in all its branches, with a view to ascertaining what has been done in this line, and more particularly, what is possible to be done toward fully developing this great interest in the speediest and most practi-

cable manner.

Mr. Thompson brings with him letters of introduction and recommendation from Senators Hill, Gordon and other prominent Southern gentlemen, besides nces from many of the leading and best known manufacturers and engineers of New England, and Northwest, which commend him as a thoroughly accomplished, practical engineer, and master in his particular profession. It requires but a short acquaintance with him to inform our citizens of the fact that his presence a matter of public interest, and no opportunity should be neglected of affording him pormptly all the light and assistance requisite to the prosecution of his disinterested endeavor in behalf of the State's prosperity.

During his visit to Columbia Mr.

Thompson has patiently and intelligent-ly studied the subject of the capabilities of the vast water power running to waste at the very gates of the Capital of he has arrived as to the immediate possible results of its proper direction and management more than confirms all that has been heretofore said on the same subject. As his survey of the scene of future operations at this point has not been completed, it is not yet time to say more than Mr. Thompson regards the work as being far more than one of mere local interest aud importance. The proper and prompt development of the Columbia Ca-nal, in his opinion, would not only at-tract capital to Columbia, but the econ-omy and profits of the successful manufacture of cotton here would quickly lead to the investment of other capital in the same department all over the State.

The first thing to be done is to make the water power available by building the necessary dam. It will not then be suffered to the remain long idle, and, indeed, it is considered a safe prediction that it but one cotton factory properly conduct-ed could be set in operation by a company organized at home on the cooperative olan, it would be quickly found that abundant capital could and would be found ready, even in South Carolina, to invest in so safe and profitable an exter-

The friendly interest in South Carolina affairs, and South Carolina's future, manifested by the gentleman above named is as encouraging and gratifying as it is in marked contrast with the views of many others who have preceded him much for the purpose of spying out the nakedness of the land. His observation of the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and hopeful views in regard to the future of this section, and it is anticipated that the report of so important and able an observer will go far, indeed, towards removtion of the bed is like that of a compass, being disturbed slightly by either the rolling or the pitching of the ship. The Some time after, when started on a shroad upon the same subject. so currently entertained and expressed

The report of Mr. Holly, the engineer employed by the State to survey the ca-nal, has not yet been made public, and Mr. Thompson declines to anticipate that report by any account of his own views in regard to the special matters to be There is much to be reated of therein. said on kindred matters, however, and such views as he may feel at liberty to express will be given to the readers of The News and Courier in due season .-

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.-The black death, which has again appeared in some parts of Russia, has proved very destructive, and caused the greatest alarm. This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and it gets its name from the black spots symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that shows themselves at one of its stages on the skin of the sufferer. It is thought some fifteen years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for twenty years while droughts, famines, floods, nuakes that swallowed towns mountains and swarms of locusts spread devastation everywhere. During the same period Europe had as many abnormal conditions as as the East. The order of Nature ap peared to be reversed. The seasons were at various times inverted; thunder storms were frequent in midwinter, and volca-noes, long considered extinct, burst forth afresh. The theory is that the extraordinary activity of the earth, accompained by decomposition of vast organic masses
—myriads of locuts, brutes, and bodies

of human beings-produced some change in the atmosphere inimical to life Some writers say that the impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death. The plague owed its extension almost wholly to infection and contagion. Three years passed from the date of its appearance in Constantinople before it crept by a huge circle to the Russian territories. Statistics were not obtainable then, but it is estimated that in China aloue 13,000,000 people died, and in the remainder of the East 24,000,000 while in Europe 25,000,000 souls perished, making a grand and terrible total of 52,000,000. Although there is little danger of the spread of the pest to Western Europe-for many generations it has been confined to the East-it is not strange that the Russians should be star-tled by the ravages the black death has already made. Persons attacked with it are said to die like flies and the ignorant and superstitious peasantry are so horrified by it that many are thought to have perished of pure fright. Fortunately, the laws of health and the peculiarties of disease are much better understood now than in centuries gone by.

- The ice harvest on the Hudson River this season is the most successful ever known, the quality better. The gather-ing will be finished this week, and it is expected 3,000,000 tons will be obtained, which, it is supposed, will suffice for a two years' crop a thing that has never hap-

 In joint session of the Tennessee
 Legislature last Thursday, there were fourteen candidates for the office of State Libraian, and the prize was carried off by Mrs. Hatton-the male candidates making a very poor stand.

BUT JUST TO SAY .- It is but just to say time required by any other medicine, and and wholesome. Their Dr. Price's Cream one the committee on business submitted to pay for the expense of keeping him. The committee on business submitted to pay for the expense of keeping him. There is one advantage in marry and a woman who hasn't a mind of her is the odor of dainty buds; while instruction of the committee on business submitted to pay for the expense of keeping him. There is one advantage in marry and a woman who hasn't a mind of her is the odor of dainty buds; while instruction of the country, and while instruction of the construction of the country buds; while is the odor of dainty buds; while is

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MEMPHIS AND HER RECEIVER.

Memphis has been uncharted and abolished by the act of the Tennessee Legislature. Where, two days ago, there was a busy city and a thriving mart of commerce, may now be found no more than a howling wilderness of houses, intersected by some twenty odd miles of wooden pavements, mostly in a state of decay and pretty generally unpaid for. But the city, the corporation of Memphis, no longer exists. It has been decorporated. and has no title even to a name. It might as we. be called Thebes or Tanais as Memphis. The Tennesseean Memphis did not have as long a life as that of the venerable capitol of Old Egypt, which flourished for more than a thousand years. But then they had neither Nicholson wooden pavements nor municipal bonds in those primeval times. The modern Memphis was laid out in 1820 incorpora-Memphis was laid out in 1820 incorporated as a city in 1831. After surviving
for forty-eight years it has been disincorporated and again "laid out" in 1879.
The receiver for the late corporation,
however, if he should be appointed, will
still find some property belonging to it
which he can seize upon. There is a
handsome park and a Jackson statue in
the centre of the city. There are buildings erected for schools, courts, &c.,
which were the property of the defunct
corporation, and will naturally fall into corporation, and will naturally fall into the receiver's possession. In fact he might take a contract to conduct the municipal affairs of the people in the vicinity of the late city for the benefit of the creditors, leasing the public property to them at a reasonable rent, and acting

generally as a trustee for a neglected es-In noticing the proceedings inaugurarated for the appointment of a receiver, the Memphis Appeal of Wednesday last says: "The filing of this bill is likely to complicate matters. Until its prayer is refused or granted the new bill repealing the charter cannot be enforced, as according to Section 69 of the Code of the State the repeal of an act cannot annul or injuriously affect proceedings begun

The Appeal, in commenting on the probable workings of the proposed re-

the granting of the above prayer by the Court, the friends of the measure claim that the receiver so appointed will be supreme within the city limits, will not be hampered by a council, will be an officer the Court. His orders, would, therefore, be in the nature of the orders of the the Court. He can enforce the collection of taxes, those past due as well as those just assessed or to be assessed, and he can compel prompter obedience to existing ordinances than any city government we ever had. He can compel the enforce-ment of sanitary measures, the paving of the streets, the sewering of the same, and any measure he deems necessary for the safety and the welfare of the city. In a word, his would be the one-man power which Memphis needs to lift her out of her difficulties. The only thing now wanted is the man of iron nerve, and with sufficient brains to take the place and do the work. Under this bill, by virtue of which the court has been prayed to appoint a receiver, the taxes are limited to one dollar and sixty cents, and these are levied by the State. Manriends, have immunity from that, the one great barrier to our welfare and prog-

ompromise and settle the past due debt. under the bill retains its corporate rights titles, immunities, attachments and be

BLOWN FROM A CAR.-Shortly before seven o'clock Saturday evening, while the express train from New York was nearing Linwood, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between Chester and Wilmington, three students of Princeton College to pass from the car in which they been seated to a car in the rear. wind was blowing fiercely from the northwest, and the first student was nearly blown from the platform. He lost his hat and had to hold on tightly to the brake weeel. The second student, a son of Dr. Vaugham, a prominent physician of Wilmington, Del., was not

The wind blew open his overcoat, and the garment filling by the fierce gust, the ourled with terrific force over on the Delaware river side of the track. The train had gone on about four miles before the conductor was apprised of the accident. He was urged to return, but mington and dispatch the particulars to Linwood. This was done, and when the express train reached Perryville, a dis-patch from Linwood awaited it, stating that a hand car had been sent out and that the dead body of Vaughan had been picked up. His death must have been instantaneous, owing to the velocity at which the train was going when he fell. He had intended to take dinner with his father on Sunday and return to college on Monday. He was about twen ty-five years old, and of slender build.

HINTS FOR LOVERS .- In the first place, it is an imposition on any well bred girl to keep her up later than half-past 10 o'clock when you have the opportunity of seeing her often. If you always leave her with the wish in her heart that you had staid longer, you gain so much. Never run the risk of wearying her with your presence. Be just as earnest and straight-forward as in your honorable dealings with men. Impress your friends with the worthiness and seriousness of your love, so that vulgar and senseless bantering will appear to them as such.
Love is religion—the supremest happiness; wear it manfully and proudly, but holily. Woo a woman bravely. If there is anything humillating to a woran, it is to have a lover whom she wishes to honor, weak and vapid, ever yielding and half afraid of her. She longs to tell him to "act like a man!" The man who conceals or denies his love for fear of being laughed at, is a coward. A love that has of itself has nothing ennobling. That was a beautiful inscription on au engage-ment ring: "Each for the other and both

 Elizabeth, New Jersey, having 28, 000 inhabitants, declared itself bankrupt Saturday by defaulting not only on the interest on its bonded debt but also by failing to provide the means requisite for the payment of the bonds which matured

The CHEAPEST.—Reliable articles like Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, auilla, Lemon, Orange, Ginger, etc.,

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to

We are not responsible to:
opinions of our correspondents.
All communications shot id be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be ms le payable to the order of E. 7; MURRAY & CO.,
Anderson, S. C.

A MARRYING MAN .- Rev. John Mandeline, of Brooklyn, just sentenced to five years imprisonment for bigamy, missed his calling, he should have the judge he wrote: "After my first wife died in 1873, I went to Philadelphia, where I became acquainted with Mary E. Rustel, and married her. Soon after my wife left me on account of my reli-gion. I then went to Newark as a preacher of the Gospel. There I became ac-quainted with an old widow, who pro-posed marriage to me, and, after telling her my circumstances as regards my first wife, who is living, got married to her. She also left me. I then went to Brad-fort, Conn., where I made the acquainmarried. She found out the circumages, and one morning upon returning from work I found that she also had fled. I then came to Troy, where I formed the acquaintance of a servant girl, to whom ing that this last person intended to have me arrested, I left Troy and went to Lowell, Mass. I came across a friend who introduced me to a young lady, and after some time keeping her company I proposed and was married to her. About a month after she was informed of my previous marriages, and I had to leave Massachusetts. I then came to Winneld, L. I., where I was married to my wife, Miss Weidel, and for which I was

of the Alexandria Gazette, from Richmond January 17, says: "A strange story is told here to the effect that the parsonage occupied by the Rev. Moses
D. Hoge, of the Presbyterian Church,
and situated on the corner of Main and
Fifth streets, is haunted. Dr. Hoge, it keeping servants. They come and stay one month and see the mysterious appa-rition and hear the human sigh, and then they leave, nor do they wait long for wages. The house was built and occupied for years by Major Gibbon, a distinguished officer in the colonial army. After the Revolutionary war he lived there in handsome style. About the hour of midnight a figure robed in white walks with solemn step through "Under and by virtue of the act, and the hall and vanishes noise is said by those who claim to have seen it to be the figure of a lady. And that as the figure sweeps by, a deep-drawn sigh is heard which proceeds from the back parlor in the house. Such is the strange tale which the affrighted servants tell. It is strange that servants come there from a distance who have never Court, any failure to obey which would be a contempt, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the option of They all tell the same story. The figure heard of the traditions of the house, and cannot be traced to any authentic source, but many have heard the deep-drawn sigh wh' h proceeds from the back parlor. Upon going into the parlor nothing is seen or heard, but immediately upon going out in the passage the sigh is heard again. It is only heard about the hour of trailing of lock at night. the hour of twelve o'clock at night. It is attributed to some strange accoustic

PEARL MILLET -A letter from a correspondent in Florida tells of a small experiment made there with the above forage plant. The seed was sown about the middle of June, on new and poor ground, and a little fertilizer was put with it into the drill. It was cut four times. The first time, it measured over seven feet in height. The other cuttings damuses cannot run, and will, say its were shorter, but none of them was u der four feet. For the quantity of seed sown and the quality of the land which

stated to have been enormous.

Another correspondent writing from Birdsville, Georgia, says that he has cul-tivated "Pearl" Millet as a forage and soiling plant for twenty-five years, and esteems it highly. It is a sure crop until the advent of a killing frost, and its yield is always in proportion to the fertility of the soil. It has never yet developed either an enemy to itself or a pest to neighboring plants. It withstands droughts well, and readily recovers from any tempoary disaster.-Rural New

IMPORTANT LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD .- According to a credible estimate there are at present ninety millions who speak the English language, namely, in Great Britain, North America, on the Bermuda Islands, in Jamaica, Georgetown, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, Tasmannia, New Zealand, and the

Nearly seventy-five million speak the German language—in Germany, with Alsace and Lorraine, Switzerland, in Austria, Hungary, Russia, North and South America, the La Plata States, in Rio Grand. Australia, and to some extent in the East Indies. Fifty-five millions speak Spanish— Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the South Ameri-

can Republics, Manilla, etc. Only forty-five millions use the French language—in France, Belgium, Switzer-land, Cayenne, in Canada, and some other places in North America. The French language, according to this state-men, is used by half as many people as the English and three-fifths as the German.

- California this year produces 7,000-000 gallons of wine, and starts a raisin culture of great future promise with a product of 30,000 boxes. All known varieties of foreign grapes that gave any promise of flourishing in California soil have been tried, and no expense has been spared in their cultivation. The wine growers of the Pacific coast, with a varied experience of twenty years, now un-Some of their experiments have proved successful, and some of them have failed utterly; but they have found a dozen varieties of excellent foreign grapes that are as prolific as in their native soil, and turn out as well. It is asserted by Caliwine-growing territory of America, that the best wine and raisin grapes will not grow east of the Rocky Mountains. The range is confined, in their view, to California and possibly a part of Arizona, and the district capable of producing the best quality of grapes is said to be no larger than the wine districts of France.

— Senator-elect Matt Carpenter is not his Milwaukee reception speech a few days ago he said: "A chief duty and a chief means of increasing the prosperity of the country is that the existing differences in the South be healed. Bayonet rule has had its run as long as it was useful, and civil government is now the proper instrumentality to use in dealing

with the affairs of the South." In the French army, cavalry bands have been surpressed, and uniforms are neither so varied nor so brilliant as they sed to be. With compulsory service the bait of gaudy trappings is not required, and with the new arms of precision showy colors afford too fair a mark to the enemy. Even white horses are being eliminated from the army service as far as possible. There are no zouave regiments now except in Algeria.